

MAN SHOT, COP HURT, IN TIRE THIEF CHASE

Chauffeur, Wounded, Continues Pursuit of Fleeing Car.

ROBBERS GET AWAY

Woman Arrested in Connection With \$10,000 Flat Burglary Last July.

MADISON SQ. IN FUROR

Bronze Eagle's Screech Gives Alarm When Bank Suspects Forgery.

Bronx Judge's Sentences 1,000 Years in 52 Weeks

SINCE January 1, 1921, Judge Louis D. Gibbs of the Bronx County Court has given prison sentences aggregating more than 1,000 years. More than 500 inmates of Sing Sing were sent there by Judge Gibbs. Only one received the death penalty. He was Henry Brown, a negro, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Anna Blaustein. The year of crime brought before Judge Gibbs more than 100 criminal cases.

Charles Allmark, a chauffeur, of 100 East Eighty-third street was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital last night with a bullet wound in his left leg as a result of a chase after two automobile tire thieves who lifted a spare tire from a Rolls-Royce touring car standing at Madison avenue and Sixty-fourth street.

Allmark, who is employed by Mrs. Jennie Newcombe of 960 Park avenue, was taking his car to that address when he saw two men drive a black touring car close to the curb near an unguarded machine, swiftly detach a spare tire and continue their way. He followed in his car until he reached Eighty-sixth street, where he halted. Patrolman John Mulrane of the East Eighty-eighth street station, who jumped on the running board and drew his revolver.

Hold Woman for Theft.
The two men in the car ahead discovered they were followed and put on greater speed. Mulrane fired a shot, but the chase continued along Madison avenue until the cars reached Ninetieth street. There the front car reversed east with a sharp turn and Allmark followed, with such suddenness that Mulrane was thrown to the street and his revolver discharged.

A bullet struck the chauffeur in the leg, but seeing Mulrane fell clear of the wheels and was not seriously injured. He kept going and picked up another patrolman, Michael Conroy, at Park avenue. The tire bandits had gained headway, however, and Allmark, feeling faint from loss of blood, was forced to abandon the chase. On returning to where Mulrane had fallen he found the policeman suffering from a sprained wrist and bruises and cuts on the face. The police are said to have obtained the number of the car.

Bank Has a Stir.
Crowds in Madison Square had a thrill at the noon hour yesterday when the big bronze eagle perched above the doorway of the Garfield National Bank let out a scream heard for a quarter of a mile around. That scream was the bank's method of telling policemen and watchmen that something was wrong, and while thousands of persons were running toward the eagle a man inside the bank was knocked down and arrested, charged with attempted grand larceny.

Alfred Duggan, 32, of 208 East 126th street, who says he is an upholsterer, presented a check for \$93 made out to cash and signed "Mary D. Buckley." That name had been forged on another check recently, it was stated, and warning had been given the paying tellers. John C. Becker, the teller, asked Duggan how he wrote the money, and put his foot on a button which let loose the siren, the first tryout of the bank's alarm system.

Hearing the scream and observing the commotion, Duggan started for the door, leaving behind the cash which the teller was pushing slowly through the window. A special watchman caught Duggan and downed him. Policeman Healey came through the doors revolver in hand and as soon as Duggan was arrested, the bird became quiet.

Arraigned before Magistrate Hattin in the Jefferson Market Court, Duggan was held in \$1,000 bail for hearing January 2. He said the check had been given to him by a woman he did not know, and asserted he was innocent.

TO PUNISH HEAVILY CRIMES OF VIOLENCE

Judge Rosalsky Sponsors Bills Lost at Last Session.

Several bills providing for longer prison terms for persons who commit crimes of violence, have been drawn up by Judge Otto A. Rosalsky of General Sessions. They will be introduced by Assemblyman Sol Ullman of Manhattan. The bills were introduced last winter and passed the Assembly, but were tabled in a Senate committee.

From five to ten years would be added to the penalty now provided for robbery, burglary, assault and the carrying of weapons. Burglary in the first degree would be punishable by life imprisonment and the present ten year minimum would be wiped out.

One change would put the burden of proving innocence on the defendant charged with carrying burglary tools. One amendment would deprive a defendant indicted with another of right to a separate trial. The judge would be vested with discretionary power.

HOTEL MEN DENY COMBINE KEEPS UP PRODUCE PRICES

Do Not Believe Wholesaler Is Charging Too Much—Daugherty's List Showing Up Gougers Is Expected to Be Out Soon.

While expressing approval of the proposed investigation by the Department of Justice into the prices of food, fuel and clothing, prominent hotel and restaurant men of the city denied yesterday any knowledge of the alleged "combination" of wholesale produce merchants that Joseph Burger, president of the United Restaurant Owners Association of New York, charged was keeping up prices and restraining trade.

Mr. Burger stated that the restaurants cannot buy freely in the city because certain trades had special agreements whereby the selling of goods to certain restaurants and hotels was restricted. "These combinations," Mr. Burger stated, "are not only in restraint of trade, but develop the high prices current for foodstuffs. Restaurant men cannot lower prices while they are at the mercy of this combination."

Paul Henkel, proprietor of Keen's Chop House, and secretary of the Standard Purveyors, a corporation composed of seventy-five restaurant men in the city, said there is no such organized combination.

"We use our foodstuffs in bulk," Mr. Henkel said, "and have been able, through our organization, to get better prices for the seventy-five proprietors who are members."

The hotel men were of the opinion that the wholesaler did not charge too

much for produce. Thomas D. Green, for eight years president of the Hotel Association of New York city, said that in those eight years he had never had any idea, evidence or suspicion of a combine among the wholesale food dealers. "Certainly if there had been even a slight suspicion I should have heard it," Mr. Green said, "but there was nothing of the sort."

Meanwhile Department of Justice agents investigating prices are making reports to William J. Burns, chief of the Bureau of Investigation, who is working directly with Attorney-General Daugherty. At the offices of the Department of Justice yesterday it was said that no specific cases had been made out as yet.

Department stores, wholesale and retail houses dealing in either food, fuel or clothing are under scrutiny. The price drive, which was instituted by the Attorney-General, is also being made by other cities also have numbers of Government agents comparing prices.

Special Dispatch to The New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.

Retail price statistics showing what consumers are compelled to pay for some of the more essential commodities will be compiled and ready for Attorney-General Daugherty probably within the next week, it was announced to-day.

MERCHANTS AIMING AT REAL HOME RULE

Association Urges Removal of Borough Presidents From Estimate Board.

Complete home rule for New York city is advocated by the Merchants Association through a special committee on charter revision which has just presented a preliminary report to the commission headed by former Justice Francis M. Scott.

The association would have the new charter confined to a broad grant of powers to the city, leaving all details of government to the city itself, subject only to the limitations of the State Constitution and the exercise by the State of its necessary powers. It would limit the power of the Legislature under the Charter except at stated intervals.

It is recommended that all administrative officers who spend money should be elected by the city, subject to the body or the Board of Estimate. The report suggests that new representatives of each borough be provided to sit in the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen.

The Merchants Association committee, which began the Charter study in May, is advised by C. M. B. Reed, Henry Ives Cobb, Gilbert H. Montague, Louis H. Porter, Robert E. Simon, Laurence Arnold Tanzer, A. C. Wasserman, former Governor Whitman and William R. Wilcox, Jr., of the city, who assisted in the preparation of the Ives Charter, was engaged as counsel and assisted in gathering preliminary material which it is believed will be of great value to the Scott commission.

The report, in the form of a printed pamphlet, which may be obtained from the association, contains the following information: "Origin, reenactment and attempts at revision of the Greater New York Charter."

"Synopsis of Greater New York Charter, 1915, 1921."

"Provisions relating to municipal contracts."

"Charter changes proposed by previous Charter Revision Commissions."

"Chart showing increased cost of city government, as shown by the budgets for 1915, 1917, 1919 and 1921."

"Reprint of the report of the Ives Commission (excluding draft of Charter)."

The increase of city government costs since 1915, as shown in the report, is as follows:

	1915	1921
Debt service	\$139,400,000	\$218,000,000
Borough administration	8,279,073	17,409,622
Central administration	5,850,433	8,647,518
Police	14,000,000	22,000,000
Health and hospitals	5,043,379	9,108,787
Charities	9,380,284	15,427,572
Corrections	2,538,002	4,500,000
Education	42,619,028	84,807,536
Recreation	1,110,466	2,000,000
Public utilities	17,434,533	34,949,730
Courts	2,000,178	3,705,100
County administration	7,032,716	10,070,242

The Merchants Association expresses the desire to be of all possible service to the Scott Commission in preparing a new charter.

DOUBT'S COIN PHONE DEMAND FOR HOMES

But Prendergast Says Commission Will Investigate.

William A. Prendergast, chairman of the Public Service Commission, yesterday replied to Samuel Untermyer's suggestion that the commission compel the New York Telephone Company to install slot machines in every home "where they can be advantageously used."

Mr. Prendergast told Mr. Untermyer there was no demand for slot machines in private residences and quoted a decision of a former commission that such a procedure was not practical. He added, however, that the commission would determine its feasibility.

Referring to Mr. Untermyer's further suggestion of an investigation of the New York Telephone Company's rates, Mr. Prendergast reminded the Lockwood committee's lawyer that such an investigation has been under way since November 22. He added that if Mr. Untermyer had any suggestions to make with regard to the scope of the investigation they would receive consideration.

RYAN LOSES CITY JOB IN ALLEGED BRIBE CASE

Failed to Tell Superiors of Suggestion of Graft.

Charged with having failed to tell his superior officers about the alleged efforts to get special consideration for certain patrolmen who were candidates for promotion to sergeant and from whom it is said \$26,500 was collected, Patrick Ryan, finger print expert in the Civil Service Commission, was dismissed yesterday. His salary was only \$2,080 a year, but it is understood he has an interest in certain apparatus connected with his work.

UNDERMINE BURGERS UNIVERSITY BY CITY

At Aldine Club He Attacks Hylan's New Scheme and Transit Board Plans.

PUBLIC NOW IS INVESTOR

Mayor Abuses Newspapers in Letter to La Guardia on His Own Project.

In a speech that carried criticism of the city administration's transit policies and that also attacked the fundamental of the Transit Commission's plan, although praising the personnel of the commission, Samuel Untermyer told 500 members of the Aldine Club at luncheon yesterday why he favored municipal rather than private operation of New York's traction systems.

Mr. Untermyer doubted that the Mayor has read the Transit act or the act creating the Port Authority. He characterized the Mayor's policy of wholesale scrapping of surface lines as "nothing less than senseless," and the suggestion that bus service may be substituted for the elevated lines as "simply preposterous."

Mr. Untermyer's chief argument for municipal operation was that the city already had embarked on a policy of municipal ownership—that \$300,000,000 of the public's money was invested in the transportation system, and more must go in. For the reorganization of the holding and operating companies of the different systems, as grouped by the Transit Commission, Mr. Untermyer made these proposals:

1. That the city be given a clear majority if the directors of the holding company, to be appointed for four years by the present Transit Commission with the approval of the Mayor.

2. That the holding company shall be supreme over the operating company and shall purchase all supplies.

3. That the city shall be permitted to vote upon the holding company as well as the security holders are to vote upon them, in the proportion of their holdings; provided that in no event shall the city have less than a majority of the directors in each of the operating companies, so that when the bonds to be given to the private owners have been made the city shall have sole representation in the various boards of directors.

Before elaborating on his proposals, Mr. Untermyer dealt with the various and familiar arguments against municipal operation of public utilities heard whenever the subject is discussed.

No Right to Shirk Issue.
"The city's money is in this project and more of it must go there," said Mr. Untermyer. "We have no right to shirk the issue, for we are already embarked upon municipal ownership and we cannot escape the accompanying responsibility of municipal operation."

He said the city is not prepared to deny the capacity for self-government—which I am far from conceding.

"My proposal is that the voting power in these operating companies be exercised in the proportion of the relative interests of the city and the private investors. In any company in which the city's interest is greater than that of private investors the city should have the majority of the board. In the companies in which the private interests predominate they will control the board."

But over and beyond all of the operating companies should be the holding company with the power to dictate not only the financial policies of the system, but the general character of the extensions, character of the service and the like, but also the policies of operation. That means municipal operation with temporary participation by the private investors, but only until their securities have been amortized.

"There is but one great peril in this new departure that is now thrust upon us. It is that public sentiment may be too short-sighted to support the employment of high priced operating officials. The city has no more right to expect to secure the services of a \$100,000 man for a \$10,000 salary than a private corporation would have to pay high priced men to operate its property. It must be prepared to compete with the railroads of the country for the best men obtainable."

"I accordingly hope that the pressure of public opinion upon the commission will be sufficiently strong to compel a reversal of the proposed policy of conceding to the interest of those who have the public has receive such abominable treatment the future operation of our public owned traction system."

Hylan Answers La Guardia.
Mayor Hylan made public yesterday his reply to a letter written on Thursday by F. H. La Guardia, retiring President of the Board of Aldermen, calling attention to what Major La Guardia said were exaggerated figures published in certain newspapers concerning the cost of the city administration's transit plan.

The Mayor made his reply the vehicle for the reiteration of many of his campaign phrases, including "self-seeking interests" and "subsidized press." These, he says, are in a perpetual conspiracy to mislead the people by the publication of "propaganda."

"The people are now in control of the city government," the Mayor says. "It is not surprising, therefore," he writes, "that a campaign of misrepresentation should be inaugurated by disappointed interests whose opportunities for public exploitation have been brought to an end."

DE FORD AND M'ANENY DISCUSS TRANSIT PLANS

City's Attorney Sincere, Assets the Commissioner.

William A. De Ford, who has been retained by the Corporation Counsel to study the plans of the Transit Commission for the reorganization of the city's rights and interests in the projected rehabilitation of transit facilities, had his first conference in that capacity yesterday with George McAneny, chairman of the Transit Commission.

Mr. McAneny said he was convinced Mr. De Ford had entered upon his task in good faith, with the intention of making a fair analysis of the situation.

CITY LOSES FIGHT FOR STATEN ISLAND LAND

Supreme Court Justice Faber in Brooklyn yesterday dismissed the claim made by the city of New York to valuable lands under water at Staten Island. The property lies below Sing Sing, Hylan and a half dozen other streets at Tompkinsville intersecting the shore front. Some of this property is claimed by the State and others by its patentees.

Justice Faber gave permission to the Greater New York Dock and Warehouse Company and the American Dock Company to submit on March 5 proof of their claim to damages as lessees of waterfront property on Staten Island which is to be taken by the city in condemnation for port development purposes. The claims run into the millions.

Count Up the Hindrances That Suggest Themselves

to what you thought of doing and what you really wished to do, and perhaps you will find (some of us have found) that postponement caused abandonment and an opportunity was lost that afterwards did not return.

Our first thoughts, that come from we know not where, are often the very best.

[Signed]
John W. Wamant

December 31, 1921.

BOOKS The "biggest seller" this Christmas, was

"If Winter Comes"
by A. S. M. Hutchinson.

It went into its twentieth edition, and over 250,000 copies were sold.

"Once Aboard the Luger"

is an earlier book by the same author.

Heywood Brown in the Sunday edition of the New York World says of it:—

"This is the most Dickensy of all the Hutchinson novels. We are not sure that it is the best, but it is the most spontaneous. One cannot read it without feeling that Hutchinson must have had a fine time writing it. It remains in our mind as among the most effective books we have ever read."

We have a goodly supply of "Once Aboard the Luger"—at present.

The Book Store,
Main Floor, Old Building

"THE TOAST" The Finest Woven Table Cloth in the World

is now to be seen in a window of the Store on the Ninth Street side of the New Building where it is spread out in all its dramatic beauty.

Woven in silk and linen in 1889 for the Paris exposition of that date by J. Casse and Son, of Paris, it represents the high-water mark of artistry in table linen weaving.

"Casse worked like an artist and not like a business man," says one who knew him well. He made the finest table linens in the world. Before the dissolution of his firm, long since out of existence, a representative of the John Wamant Store tried to buy this wonderful damask of M. Casse. Always he replied "It is not for sale" or "I should not know what to ask you for it."

The mounting of the loom alone cost over 20,000 francs. Now, after many years, it has come into our hands by a strange and circuitous route. With it out hesitation we are able to declare it to be a masterpiece, the greatest, finest-woven table cloth linen which has ever been made.

The Story it tells

The Table cloth—13 feet 6 inches wide by 17 feet 9 inches long in size—has a background of rich creamy white over which a great pattern is woven in a rare tone which is neither tan, gray nor green, but a soft mixture of all three colors.

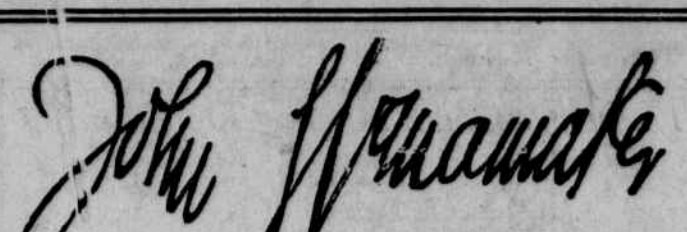
The pattern shows a sumptuous sixteenth century dining hall set for the feast. Gracefully carved pillars suggest the architecture of the great hall.

Behind the table on the wall hangs a great tapestry, whose rich, dark pattern is clear in each detail. The table groaning with viands and bowls of fruit and tall slender stemmed wine-glasses is covered with a white cloth of elaborate design in motif of lace, exquisitely wrought.

A group of satin clad men and women sit about the table. A youth in stiffen doublet and hose has risen to propose the toast, his wine glass lifted high, while the company, wine glasses in hand, with upturned faces and intent expressions listen to the words of his toast. A server bends over a bowl of punch resting on the floor, preparing to refill the glasses.

No detail is lacking in the realism with which the stiffness of the men's ruffs is portrayed, the delicacy of the women's flaring Elizabethan lace collars, the brittle of the glass, the texture of coat and half—all are woven with consummate art into this remarkable silk and linen table cloth.

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Telephone
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AU QUATRIEME

DELICATE

Shell Flowers
from Paris

Will make a mid-winter garden in your home

They're so very like the real flowers, so colorful, so beautifully made and put together, that beside them other artificial flowers seem trite and inartistic. Shells, delicately tinted, form the flowers and leaves, fastened in many cases onto real branches.

You may have apple-blossoms on boughs—a bit of a pear-tree in full bloom—branches of Japonica—delicate orchids in the pale pinks and lavenders of the real flowers—rose geranium in gay clusters—big full-bloom, double roses—single poppies—passion flowers—and peach blossoms.

From \$1 to \$2.50 a flower or a spray of flowers.

Fourth Floor, Old Building



**"It is not possible
that the prices are only
\$29.50 and \$39.50"**
—was the anxious inquiry of a woman who saw
these Frocks for Miss 14 to 20

Yes, it is possible!
At \$29.50

Frocks in the model illustrated (front view).

The combination of materials is just as smart as the style, as the skirt is of wool jersey and the long-waisted bodice is of Canton crepe in harmonious tones.

Beige with cornflower blue, Navy blue with French red, Brown with rust, Navy blue with beige, Brown with beige.

Collar and cuffs are of fine white organdie, bound with Canton crepe.

Also—at \$29.50, Compose frocks of velvet and crepe de chine.

Peasant Frocks, \$39.50
The picturesque, yet practical model in which the frocks are fashioned is illustrated.

Cross-stitch embroidery is in rich contrasting colors. Skirt is knitted pleated.

Second Floor, Old Building, Tenth Street

\$1.15 Silk Stockings
1,600 pairs, to go for 55c

Each pair perfect

Just a little stock-adjusting. A mighty good occasion for money-saving. The stockings are of pure silk, with mercerized toes, heels and heels; mock seamed leg, seamless foot.

Sizes 9 to 10 in the lot, but not in each color.

Seconds of \$1.50 grade—95c pair

A little heavier weight silk stockings, with mercerized cotton tops and soles; mock seamed leg, black, white, Cordovan, African brown.

Main Floor, Old Building

The Old Year, On Its Last Day, Does Some Fine Things for Men

250 SUITS, men's and young men's models, dark colors, some grays, taken fresh from our fine new stocks—our \$55 to \$65 grades. . .

\$37.50

1,800 SHIRTS, woven and corded madras, wide range of colors and patterns, part of a special purchase of \$2 and \$2.50 grades.

\$1.55

Some excellent winter-weight wool and cotton mixed shirts and drawers, natural color, \$1.50 each; a finer quality, \$2.

\$6.25 buys a pair of Norwegian grain leather oxfords—or high laced shoes—fibre slip sole—perforated tip and saddle; sizes 5 to 11.



Burlington Arcade Floor, New Building